

nente; bracteis involucri exterioribus 4–9 linearibus vel lanceolatis acutis 1.5–3.5 cm. longis; achaeniis exterioribus 7.5–8.5 mm. longis, interioribus 8.7–10 mm. longis aristis marginalibus 3.5–5 mm. longis.

Plant erect, 3–7 dm. high, with strongly ascending branches: leaves thin, linear-oblongate, attenuate-acuminate, coarsely serrate; the primary 0.6–1.4 dm. long, with the midrib prominent beneath: bracts of the outer involucre 4–9, linear or lanceolate, acute, 1.5–3.5 cm. long: outer achenes 7.5–8.5 mm. long; the inner 8.7–10 mm. long, with marginal awns 3.5–5 mm. long.—MAINE: tidal mud-flats of Cathance River, Bowdoinham, September 14 and 19, 1916, *Fernald & Long*, nos. 14825, 14927 (TYPE in Gray Herb.), 14828, also in *Pl. Exsicc.* Gray. no. 295.

Var. **gaspensis**, n. var. *B. hyperborea* Fernald, RHODORA, x. 202 (1908) excluding plant of James Bay.—Estuaries of the rivers of the Gaspé Peninsula, Quebec. The following specimens may be cited: submerged at high tide, brackish shores about the mouth of Dartmouth River, August 26 & 27, 1904, *Collins, Fernald & Pease* (TYPE in Gray Herb.); brackish shore, submerged at high tide, mouth of St. John River, Douglastown, August 23, 1904, *Fernald, Collins & Pease*; brackish shore, submerged at high tide, alluvial islands at the mouth of Bonaventure River, August 4, 1904, *Collins, Fernald & Pease*; material has also been seen from the mouth of York River, Gaspé and from the mouth of Matane River, Matane County (coll. *F. F. Forbes*).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

A NEW PEREZIA ADVENTIVE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

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DURING last summer a strange daisy-like plant appeared in the vegetable garden of Mrs. Frank E. Lowe of North Worcester, Massachusetts. Because of its attractiveness it was allowed to grow and a specimen was sent to the Gray Herbarium for determination. Now study has disclosed the rather surprising fact that it is a species of *Perezia* seemingly undescribed and not closely related to any of the species in the section of the genus to which it belongs, a section which is represented only in South America. This group of species is at once distinguishable from the true *Perezias* of Mexico and Central America by the pauciseriate involucre and at one time was treated as a separate genus under the name *Homoeanthus*. The species are widely distributed, particularly over the sheep-grazing areas of the

southern continent, and in all probability the plant that occurred in Mrs. Lowe's garden, since the land was fertilized with wool-waste, grew from a seed that came in wool. The company from which the wool-waste was secured have informed Mrs. Lowe that a portion at least of the wool they use is South American. Remarkable as is this occurrence in New England of a new species native to South America the situation comes quite within the range of possibilities when one recalls that botanical exploration in the southern continent has been restricted to comparatively small areas and that there many species remain to be recognized. It may be mentioned that a number of species of *Perezia* have been proposed as new within recent years.

Since the genus *Perezia* belongs to the tribe *Mutisieae*, sometimes treated as the series *Labiataeflorae*, a group of the *Compositae* not known to many New England botanists, a few words in regard to the character of these plants may not seem out of place. This tribe (or series) stands next to the *Liguliflorae* from which it may be distinguished readily by the bilabiate corollas. The outer lip often is much longer than the inner; both not infrequently are toothed. Two genera are in cultivation, *Gerbera* and, to less extent, *Chaptalia*. In the latter genus the outer ray-flowers are always ligulate, a circumstance that suggests the close relationship of this group to the *Ligulaeflorae*. *Perezia*, however, is quite typical of the tribe having as it does all the corollas bilabiate. Our plant has a daisy-like aspect and until the corollas are examined might be referred to the tribe *Anthemideae* of the *Tubuliflorae*. Because of the open graceful habit of growth, the clear green color of foliage and the rather large heads (about 1.5 cm. in diameter) with white rays the plant is attractive enough to warrant growing for its beauty.

The notes upon the occurrence of this plant were kindly furnished by Mrs. Ella L. Horr of Worcester who sent to the Gray Herbarium the specimen for identification. Fortunately Mrs. Lowe transplanted the *Perezia* to a pot last fall where it has continued to blossom, and Mrs. Horr writes that there are now two plants which Mrs. Lowe will place in her wild flower garden this season in the hopes of securing fully mature achenes. In allusion to the plant as a wanderer it may be called

Perezia aletes, spec. nov., herba annua erecta ut videtur 3 dm. alta; caulibus glanduloso-puberulis vel hispidulis gracilibus deorsum simplicibus, sursum corymboso-paniculatis; foliis radicalibus rosulatis breviter petiolatis vel subsessilibus oblongis acutis subpinnatifidis circa 8 cm. longis, segmentis ovatis cuspidatis sed non spinulosis,

viridibus parce glanduloso-ciliatis; foliis caulinis inferioribus consimilibus sed brevioribus basi auriculatis, superioribus gradatim reductis fere integris solum ad apicem et ad basin paullo dentatis; capitulis multifloris pedunculatis, pedunculis plus minusve bracteolatis; involucris late campanulatis circa 1.5 cm. diametro; involucri squamis subbiseriatis herbaceis, interioribus obovatis margine spinuloso-denticulatis ad basin scariosis apice subacutis circa 9 mm. longis, exterioribus angustioribus circa 7 mm. longis rare denticulatis, omnibus parce subglanduloso-hispidulis; corollis albis florum radii circa 12 mm. longis, tubulo circa 4 mm. longo, labia exteriora oblonga circa 8 mm. longa 3 mm. lata apice obtusa minute tridentata, labia interiora circa 3.5 mm. longa acuminata integra; corollis florum disci abbreviatis; pappi setis circa 30 scabriusculis brunneis circa 6 mm. longis; achaeniis 4 mm. longis dense hirsuto-pilosis.

Annual erect herb about 3 dm. high with a basal rosette of sessile oblong acute subpinnatifid leaves 8 cm. or more long, segments ovate, cuspidate, sparsely glandular-ciliate: lower stem-leaves similar but smaller, auriculate at base, upper gradually reduced and nearly entire, somewhat dentate only toward the base and apex: stems slender, glandular-puberulent or hispidulous, corymbosely paniculate above: heads pedunculate, many-flowered, peduncles more or less bracteolate: involucre broadly campanulate, about 1.5 cm. broad: bracts indistinctly 2-seriate, herbaceous, the inner obovate, subacute, margin spinulosely denticulate scarious toward the base about 9 mm. long, outer bracts narrower, about 7 mm. long, rarely denticulate, all slightly glandular-hispidulous: corollas white, radiate about 12 mm. long, tube about 4 mm. long, outer lip oblong, about 8 mm. long, 3 mm. broad, minutely tridentate at the obtuse apex: inner lip about 3.5 mm. long, acuminata, entire: disk-corollas smaller: pappus-setae brown, minutely scabrous, about 6 mm. long: achenes 4 mm. long, densely hirsute-pilose.—MASSACHUSETTS: adventive in vegetable garden fertilized with foreign wool-waste, North Worcester, 1917; communicated by *Mrs. Ella L. Horr*, April 9, 1918 (TYPE, Gray Herb.).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

CAREX PAUPERCUA Michx., var. **brevisquama**, n. var., squamis 3–4 mm. longis perigynium subaequantibus.

Scales 3–4 mm. long, about equalling the perigynium.—QUEBEC: Ile-aux-Coudres, Charlevoix Co., June, 1917, *Bro. M.-Victorin*, no. 4021 (TYPE in Gray Herbarium).

Remarkable in its very short scales which give the plants a distinctive aspect, the long-acuminate scales of typical *C. paupercula* being 5–8 mm. in length and much exceeding the perigynia.—M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

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